niinn Gazette. SEMI-WEEKLY.

OURD TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY......AUGUST 1, 1899.

HAWAII NO COLONY.

so time passed directly on the question, though it has held in several cases that Congress held supreme control over the territories, made no qualifications that this control was subject to the Constitu-

There are really only a few people here who are interested in this conutitutional question so far as it concerns the rights of men. But there is some fear that Congress may, in its wisten, hold that the relations of Hawall, the Philippines and Porto Rico to the United States are the same, and if they are, Congress is possessed of the power to discriminate against them by cariff legislation. If, however, it can be established that the blanket of the Constitution covers Hawaii, then Hawati is in a warm and comfortable bed of protection, while the Philippines and Porto Rico are left out in the snowdrifts and icy blasts of discriminetion.

Now, whatever speculative constructions may be put upon the extension of the Constitution, regarding the other territories, the relation of Hawall is to be settled by the terms of the formal contract between the United States and Hawaii, which is expressed in the Newlands' Resolution. If a careful examination of this contract is made, it will be seen that there is not the least analogy between the Hawai ian and the Porto Rico case. Hawaii enters the Federal Union by contract and not by sale or conquest.

That part of the contract which forbids discrimination is contained in the provision:

"Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs lews and regulations to the Hawaitan Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries chall remain unchanged." Hawaii accepted annexation on these terms, and they are binding.

This is a contract which calls for the extension of the customs laws and regulations of the United States,-the laws that prevail throughout the national domain. There is no qualification whatsoever that Congress may act "such custom laws and regulations" as it may elect. The use of this language might open the way for discriminations. The language used forbids any special legislation. It calls plainly for "the customs laws and regulations" as they exist and are apphicable to the existing States and territories. These laws contain no disas whatsoever against any State or territory and provide for no olonial rule.

The contract of annexation goes further; it provides that until Congress shall enact the extension of these laws to Hawaii, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States shal remain unchanged." The free entry of Hawaiian sugar into the ports of the Mainland is promised and guaranteed until the extension of other hows are made which continue the free entry of our sugars.

There are no vague provisions in this article of the annexation contract. Whatever the views of public men, influenced by party interests, may be regarding the Constitution itself, whose provisions are wisely made general ad electic in many respects, there remains for guidance in legislation upon Haweiian matters, a formal contract which Congress will execute according to its terms.

Any attempt, on our behalf, or on behalf of individuals, to throw up this doned. contract, and ask our courts to subetitute for it the vague rights under the Constitution, before Congress has noted in the matter, might launch us upon a sea of political trouble.

A contract with the United States which excludes legislation which discriminates against us is quite sufficient as it stands. Congress may hold that the Constitution covers Porto Rico and the Philippines, but at the same time, that it does not prevent discriminating legislation against territories which are annexed without any conditions. When it deals with Hawaii, at will execute its contract.

MAKING PUBLIC POLICY.

The truth about the campaign in Luzon has not been told in the newspaper despatches because they are subject to control, or their correspondents are, but granually the people are getting accurate information from the ticles written by intelligent natives on soldiers themselves about the conduct of the war. The effect of this information in shaping public policy will be seen in the coming session of Congress.

rather disgusted with the war busi-The debates in Congress, during its for their country, if it is necessary, but them and yet their lives were not cut session, show that the statesmen men who are enduring severe hard- short; the men did the same thing and and politicians, and the law professors, ships must feel that the endurance is not agree about the inherent power a patriotic duty. The obligation of the of expansion in the Constitution, over United States to preserve the Philipthe territories. The Judiciary has at pines from anarchy is high and solemn, but it is a moral rather than a patriotic obligation. As an Idaho soldier said he would "rather fight to maintain order and decency in his own State which seemed to be in the hands of a mob, than fight for the preservation of order among the Filipinos." Besides, when the volunteer gets no sleep, has sore feet, is weakened with fever, and stands up to his waist in water, and dodges Filipino shots, he is in no pleasant mood to read in one of the home Expansion journals an editorial written by an editor, who sits in a comfortable chair telling him that he is gloriously following the Star of Empire. He believes that the editor ought to take his turn at it, and try the fever and sore feet and swamps and bullets.

> The Bangor (Maine) Commercial publishes a letter from Capt. Hersey of the 12th U. S. Regulars now in Luzon. Capt. Hersey is a man of reputation in Maine. The letter is addressed to the captain's father. Tais is an extract:

fighting, there is no doubt about that. The great criticism to be made on them is their utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare. I heard a man of the Montana Regiment state that, when he had a new revolver issued to him he tried it on an inoffensive native, who was paddling a boat out in the stream. The revolver proved to be a good one, for the native fell over dead into the water. He thought it was a good joke. He also told of one of his comrades, who, when a native (wounded), asked him for water, kicked him in the head until he died. Filipinos claim that their women are ravished, and I guess with a good deal of truth. So far I have heard of no such disgraceful acts being done by any of the regulars. In my opinion, the hatred created by these acts of wanton cruelty will make anything like a cordial feeling between the insurgents and Americans, for a good many years to come, impossible, even if we succeeded in conquering them by force of arms.

No one, for a moment, believes that the body of volunteers would tolerate such conduct. But we have had here, in the case of a Regiment of volunteers on unfortunate reputation given by lawless and cruel men to a body of really patriotic soldiers. The war fever is over. The war

tions. The offers of enlistment as that rum is a dreadful evil. common soldiers at \$15 per month are moderate, although a multitude of men are eager to serve as officers. The garish lights are turned off. Through the medium of thousands of letters written by intelligent men, who carry rifles, the "hell" of war is taken home to the people, and the political leaders who naturally follow the popular will will not hesitate to declare what that will is during the coming session of Congress. This is the people's war, not the President's. Let us now see how the people will manage it. We have faith that they will finish what they have undertaken. The war of 1812 was a war brought about by one of the political parties. The Mexican war was made by the slave power. The Civil war was a war for union and against general disruption. The war now existing, has become at last an effort to preserve order, and prevent anarchy in a foreign land. It is a new departure. It will not be aban-

One of the oppressive features of our land system is that there is little available land for market gardening. The Portuguese who are model cultivators of small parcels still complain that they cannot buy land near the city at these barking sands and exhibited good Republican doctrine, and have re reasonable prices, for the cultivation fruit says that while watermelons may be purchased in the San Francisco same fruit sells in local market at 50 and mysterious notes which excite and 75 cents apiece. The same remark great curiosity. applies to grapes. This dealer states as the reason, for these high prices, the scarcity of land, and the inability of small farmers to purchase it. Several attempts to purchase land near the in a free country the censorship of city for the general cultivation of marnews may retard, but cannot suppress ket produce, have failed. Possibly the the diffusion of knowledge. During colonists on the Walalus plateau may the Civil war, it was often attempted be able to supply the demand. But by Secretary Stanton but failed. The the item of transportation will be a ofter has the right to use the post costly one with them. The Paradise

melons and other fruits.

"RUM IN HISTORY."

Among the interesting papers published in the "Hawaiian Spectator" of the year 1828, are translations of arthe subject of the abolition of idolatry before the missionaries arrived.

In one of the articles the native author says: "The natives frequently On the whole, the volunteers are heard foreigners say that the tabu system was foolish. Moreover, females ness. They are willing enough to fight often ate in secret, food prohibited to continued to live. Another thing ofserved was, that after intoxicating drinks were obtained and the chiefs became inebriated, they did not themselves then observe the tabu, and the god dld not destroy them for their emerity."

Immediately after the death of Kamehameha I. his successor Lunalilo celebrated his accession to the throne (of grass). The native historian says: 'He sent the overseer of the rum department to obtain the good creature for a drunken session which was held on the ocean in canoes, and continued two days at Kailua.

"When the King landed, the men stood in tiptoe of wonder to see their chief regaling himself with his female coadjutors with the luxury of the glass and the pipe. Strange as it may seem this shock the tabu system to ruin." When notice of these doings was sent to the other islands, "Kauai, Oahu, and Maui, united with Hawaii in a general jubilee at this emancipation of the kingdom."

A cynical essayist might well choose for his subject: "What has the saloon done for Hawaii?" or "The jag in his tory" and assign it an honorable place "The volunteers have done splendid in the agencies which abolished idolatry.

From our own standpoint the dis cussions among the native theologians of those days had a humorous side to it. Some of the old priests who refused to follow the "higher criticism" of the traditional idolatry, as it was pronounced by Lunalilo, under the influence of rum, stood steadfastly for the ancient faith. They, like strict Romanists, believed in the religion spurned the Robertson Smiths and the Briggses and the Lyman Abbots of old landmarks. One recognizes the reads what the native historian writes These priests who favored the old idolatry, repeated also this proverb of the ancient Hawaiians,-'Righteouskings make it poor." So that before Christianity touched them, these pagans had a proverb which King Solo mon may have sent centuries ago by of Hawaii. And, no doubt, as these pagan theologians dissensed the overthrow of their time honored idolatry, they said to each other with one ac cord, "what a terrible thing the saloon the Treaty is ratified. The Constituis,"-"the 'jag' is our destruction." We have in this, evidence that the ancient pagan priests agreed cordially editors are off on their summer vaca- with the modern Temperance people

> The scientists insist, of cou these events were the phenomena of evolution, in which both evil and good are active agencies. This is denied by those who regard evolution as a pernicious doctrine. Whatsoever the truth may be, it in no way lessens the value of the work of the men who opthe disorganized elements and with them built a new nation.

THE BARKING SANDS INDUSTRY.

The Advertiser has persistently advised the diversifying of our indus- which it brings within our jurisdiction tries. But the project is not regarded is under and subject to the provisions favorably by our capitalists. "Sugar it of the Constitution of the United is, sugar it shall be." The warnings States." of economic history, posted on our and ignorance.

and the mind of the "crowd" often decide it I do not know." The prevailruns in unexpected channels. It is ing view among the Republican Senatherefore possible that the industry of tors was that the Constitution would seveloping the "barking sands" of not extend. these Islands may instantly attract attention, and turn the public mind to a who are running a journal in the innew and a diversified industry. It is terests of the Republican party, who not generally known that several are denouncing the judges of our Terscientists have taken packages of ritorial court, although they followed them to intelligent audiences in Amerof "garden truck." A large dealer in ica and England. While closely confined these sands do not bark as freely and ferociously as they do in their namarket at 15 and 25 cents apiece, the tive wilds, but they do produce low

There is nothing for which men pay satisfaction of their curiosity. There are always fortunes in three headed lican dootrine, in making their dectcaives, in living skeletons, and other sion on the Constitutional question, old theater-goers of the United States, respectable freaks. In the "barking Naturally enough, the Republicans where she obtained fame and fortune. sands" there is something that appeals were in no haste to approve of an in-Roberts is conceded to o the deep love of mystery in man. They possibly contain communications from the other world, which are not understood and require interpretation, prevent any tartif discrimination. e, and he will write plainly to his of the Pacific needs cheaper water. This baffling mystery should have an

Safe or Territory which is now dreadfally listed to starboard by the enorsous cargo of sugar stowed on one side may be righted and put on an even keel by stowing on the port side many bags of the barking sands in-

dustry.

A "conservative" calculation places the par value of the stock of a corporation organized to promote the industry of the barking sands at the sum of at least \$10,000,000. About \$9,000,-900 of paid up stock should go to the promoters, while the remaining \$1,000,-000 should be allotted to the public, who would feel insulted if neglected.

A ten per cent, yearly dividend on the total amount of the stock would be \$1,000,000. There are about 1,400,-000,000 of people on earth, and the yearly sale of one million of bags at a net profit of one million of dollars secures the dividend.

The "Barking Sands" should become a gilt edged affair. Our banks which are exceedingly cautious in making loans on stocks, would hardly fail to advance money up to par on such a security. Neither the beet sugar industry, nor Cuba nor Porto Rico will compete with it. The only source of similar sands is in Narboush, Arabia, near the Red Sea, and that is in the hands of thriftless Arabs. without any enterprise, who spend their time bowing towards the east shouting "Allah is great," and in scratching themselves. There is no danger from that direction.

The formation of the "Barking Sands" company should not be undertaken by a single promoter, but all of the promoters in good and regular standing should cordially unite in a joint operation, so that it will becom the most active stock on the list.

GOOD DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

If the argument recently advanced here in favor of the extension of the Constitution over these Islands is correct, it is certainly good Democratic, and rather poor Republican doctrine. During the debates in the Senate which preceded the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, the Democrats opposed that part of the treaty which provided for the cession of the which they had inherited. They Philippines, and the payment of \$20,-000,000 to Spain therefor. It was urged by the Democrats that the momeat those days, who were destroying the they became the property of the United the order of Justice McCully author-States, the Constitution covered them, oneness of human nature, when he and made the people citizens (not voters) of the United States and entitled to the personal rights of citizens. The Republican Senators denied that the Constitution would extend to ness enriches a nation, but wicked the Islands until Congress enacted the extension by proper legislation.

Senator Daniel, who opposed the an nexation of Hawaii, also opposed the annexation of the Philippines by the special messenger to one of the kings act of cession for a given sum of money. He said in the debate (Congressional Record p. 1554): "The Philippine Islands will become a part of the United States the moment that tion of the United States will extend over them the moment that it is ratified. . . . A territory of the United States is just as much a part of it as any foot of soil in it." "The moof cession is the mon nt of con stitutional accession, and with constitutional accession it becomes the sofemn and sworn duty of Congress to provide equal laws to these equal immunities, to secure these equal privileges." The Senator opposed the Treaty because it would secure to the portunely came and gathered together Filipinos rights under the Constitution. Senator Money (Democrat) of Mississippi said (Congressional R. p. 1619): "They (my opponents) do not shake my conviction that wherever the flag of the United States floats, whether on sea or on land, all of that domain

When Senator Spooner (Republican) commercial highways, are obliterated of Wisconsin was asked in debate what with the paint brush of indifference his opinion was (C. R. p. 1577) he replied: "It might very well be decided But the ways of men are devious, either way," and, "how a court would

And now there are some people here fused assent to the strong Democratic doctrine urged by Senators Daniel Money and others.

The attitude of party leaders durpressibles here, wish President Mcterpretation which would admit 10,-000,000 of Filipinos to American citizenship under the Constitution, and

In the Stomach - Dreadful Head aches - Face and Neck Covered With Boile - Gured by Heed's Sarsaparilla – Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headsches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifler as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BECKWITH, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Barsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Sarsa-Hood's parilla

Is the Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifler. He sure to get Hood's. Price \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparills.

on any vague interpretation of the Constitution, about which even the Reagreements and covenants contained dial approbation to the measure."
in Newlands Resolution. If our local lt was the following year, 1861, that in Newlands Resolution. If our local Republicans like to cheer for the Democratic Senators, they may do so. It will do no barm perhaps. Was Senator Spooner "un-American?" Those who wish President McKinley to get rid of our judges may shorten their application to the President by simply stating to him, "reasons for removal fully set forth last session in speeches of Democratic Senators, who opposed the ratification of the Treaty.'

HOARE VS. ALLEN.

Plaintiff Excepts to Judge Stanley's Recent Decision.

In the ejectment case of James Hoare vs. S. C. Allen, plaintiff has filed exceptions to the rulings in the recent lecision of Judge Stanley, which have been allowed. Plaintiff excepts to the ruling that the order of Justice Mc-Cully authorizing a mortgage, authorized the guardian to include the lot in controversy; to the ruling that either the Hon. Justice McCully or the Court had jurisdiction to authorize a guardian to mortgage the real estate of his ward, and to the further ruling that ized the insertion of a power of sale in the mortgage made by the guardian. A still further exception to the deci-sion is that it is contrary to the law and the evidence and the weight of ev

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., July 31, 1899. HAME OF STOCK. Capital Par Bid. Ask

		A Arrest		
MERCAFTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co	1,900,000	100		480
	W. 100 LOO	100		75
American Assessable	780,000		*****	145
WA	5,000,000	20		2836
Hamoa	500.000	100	286	295
Hawatian Bagar Co	1,400,000	100		245
Hone mu	300,000		15134	2614
Honekas	1,000,000	20	20	2617
Haiku	500,000		****	275
Kehuku	600,000	30		185
Kamalo Sug.Co id as	250,000		10	
Kihel Plan . Co. ld, see	4310/6/14	50	61.5	674
· pd.np)	1,500,000	50	40	4234
Kipshulu	160.000	100	•	4 540
Kolos	800,000		*****	
Koloa Sugar Co. A-s Pd. up	180,600	100		
Maunalei Sug.Co. sasi	900,000	100		16
Maunalei Sug.Co.ss.	110,000	100		95
Mcliry de Sag, co. le av i	**********		2 4-5	
pd.up i	1,650,000			
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" " pd. up i	****	250	1.0	
Clowalu Faanhau Sug. Plan. Co	150,000	100		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Paia				200
Peneckeo	750,000			****
Pioneer	2,000,000	100		2.
Wa'alua Agr Co. asr. ; pd. up}	1,500,000	100	14736	10
Walanae pd. up)	766,000			
Waninku		10		
Walmanalo	252,000	10		
Walmes	125,000	100		12
PERAMENIP COS.	500,000	100	117	
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000			16
MINCHILANTONS		-		1
Haw'n Kinct. Co	225,000			
Hon. Rud Tran & L.C.	20,000	100		2
Kona-Kon Tol & Tole-	15,000			
Mutas Treephone Co			1	133
Makata Cof Co L. ass	200,000	100		
Makana Cof. Co. L. are. Paid up	31,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co	2,000,000	300	130	****
BONDS.	11.		100	10
Haw'n Gov't 5 per ct.	********	****	103	2.7
Haw'n G. Post Savings	10000000		101	
4)4 per ct.			91	
O, R. & L. Co			1073	
			-	MARCH 15

One hundred McBryde, \$2.90. Afternoon Session—Two hundred McBryde, \$2.871/2.

Quotation Changes-Forty-two.

MAGGIE MOORE COMES

Opera House Has Been Secured for Ten Performances.

Joseph Fynney, the advance agent of the Maggie Moore-H. R. Roberts Draing the debate in Congress seems to matic Company, has secured the Opera have been forgotten. Some of the irre- House, and the company will open on Saturday night, August 19. They will Kinley to get rid of our territorial give ten performances, eight nights and out their money so freely as for the judges although they have repudiated two matinees. The opening play will Democratic, and approved of, Repub- be the farce comedy, "A Prodigal Fa-

> Maggie Moore is well known to all most brilliant and versatile actor. The company numbers sixteen members. A most successful season is expected.

This baffling mystery should have an As we have said before, and will reenormous cash value. The Ship of peat, Hawaii does not rost her claim day for a two weeks' vacation in Hilo. the only bidders.

Terrible Pains CHURCH MATTERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

at Fulham Palace, when I showed Mr.

Wyllie's letters to the Bishop of Lon-don, and we went fully into the mat-It was agreed that it should be a joint Mission; that two or three clergy should be sent out by the Church of England, and the same number by the American Church, when practicable. The animus of the whole affair was shown in a single remark made to me on this occasion by the Bishop of London. 'I am happy,' said he, 'that the application for this Mission comes from an American Bishop, so that it cannot be said that the Church of England is obtruding itself on the Islands." "A public meeting, to be presided over by the Bishop of Oxford, was then called, and I was requested to be pres-ent to make necessary explanations. As I had an engagement in the country which prevented my being there. wrote a long letter to the Bishop of Oxford, giving all the statements which I had verbally made to him and the Bishop of London. When I next met him, he told me that 'my letter was read at the meeting, and then placed on file, to show at any future time their reasons for this action

"I would mention also that the Bish-Constitution, about which even the Re-op of New York, who was then in publicans were in doubt, but upon the England, being consulted, gave his cor-

> the Bishop of Oxford, in a discussion which took place in the Upper House of Convocation, on the subject of Missionary Bishopricks said: • • The present mail has brought me a letter from the Bishop of California who points out the importance of making the islands a missionary centre. Further, the American Church is very anxious to unite with the Church of England on this work. And Bishop Potter states that they will undertake to support one or possibly two missionary clergy, to work with the Bishop whom the Church of England may send out. All this is matter of the deepest interest and the greatest importance; and I think it most important that we should at once consider the question." The result was that many of those who sympathized with the object, came together and formed a committee, consisting of Church dignitaries, noblemen and gentlemen; several of them, members of the Committees of the two venerable Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Within one month after the Bishop

of Oxford's speech in Convocation, the following statement was published and circulated:

Polynesian Church-The Committee for promoting the establishment of a Church in Honolulu, in communion with the Churches of England and America, having taken into considera-tion the King of Hawaii's desire to receive a Mission from the Church of England headed by a Bishop, are of opinion that measures should be taken for fulfilling the desire thus put, we trust, by God into the heart of His Ma-jesty "" " " That as it appears by letters from the Bishops of California and New York, that there is a readiness on behalf of the American Church to unite in this effort, the Committee hall with gratitude to God such an opening for common missionary action between the two great branche of the Reformed Catholic Church. "That the Bishops of California and New York be requested to convey to the Church in America most earnest invitations from this Committee to unite in the work."

The two vanerable societies, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, immediately signified approval of the movement by iberal grants in its aid. And on the 15th of December, Bishop Stale consecrated for the new See of Honolulu, which place he reached in the autumn of 1862. The responsibilities ssumed by each Church we do not know, but that the Mission was a joint Mission is shown by the fact of the American Church sending out two clergymen as soon as practicable, a agreed between the Bishops of California and London, endorsed by the Bishop of New York. Although, owing no doubt to the Civil war, this was not practicable until 1866. The Rev. G. B. Whipple was one of those sent

We do not think the arguments of the Bishop of Honolulu, either in favor of the obligations attached to the American Church, or the perpetuating of the See of Honolulu are reasonable or tenable. We think that perhaps, the Church in Hawaii, although weak knows best what is for her own good. and, without commenting upon her past, since she seeks, and we may say almost unanimously seeks, to be released from the Episcopal Jurisdiction of the Church of England and trans-ferred to that of the United States. that she should be permitted to do so. and on what conditions she sees fit. We sympathize with the Bishop in his desire that further development should not be checked; such development is the very hope and aim of our Society; and in the language of our motto, it is "for God and the Church" that we are making this conscientious

Thanking you for your courtesy, we beg to remain.

THE CHURCH DEFENCE AND EX-TENSION ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

GEO. S. HARRIS, President L. DE L. WARD,

Secretary Honolulu, 27th July, 1899.

Sewe rage Sereets

Another step toward gathering the material necessary for the construction of the sewerage system was taken yesterday. The contract for furnishing the screens was awarded to the Hono-